THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Richmond, Nov. 25.

The following is a condensed account of the correspondence between General Sumner and the Mayor of Fredericksburg:

Gen. Patrick crossed the river on Friday, the 21st, under a flag of truce with a communication from Sumner to Slaughter stating that under cover of the houses of the city shots had been fired upon the troops of his command; that the mills and manufactories were furnishing provisions and material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States. This condition of things, must terminate; and by direction of Maj. Gen. Burnside, I demand the surrender of the city at or before 5 o'clock p.m. Failing to receive an affirmative reply, sixteen hours will be allowed for the removal of non combatants, which period having elapsed he will proceed to shell the town.

The Mayor replied that the firing of shots upon his troops on the suburbs was an act of the military which the citizens were not responsible for. In regard to the other matters of complaint he was authorized to say that the mills and manufactories will not furnish any further supplies for the Confederate troops; but the military authorities inform us that while they will not occupy the town, they will not permit yours to do so.

Sumner replied that in consideration of this pledge and ascertaining that the time allowed for the removal of the women and children was insufficient, he would not open upon the town at the hour designated.

The correspondence closed with a note from Sumner saying that so long as no hostile demonstration is made on them the town will not be shelled.—*State Journal.*

A Salt Bubble Explored.—The following appears in the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*:

Milledgeville, Nov. 26.

A resolution was introduced in the House this morning for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Opelika to negotiate contracts for salt, on the part of the State. Mr. Bingham stated that late intelligence had dispelled the high expectations inspired by the glowing reports of yesterday, and he was sorry to learn that the "boundless deposit" reported at Opelika consisted only of a piece of Louisiana salt dropped from a freight train! The resolution was therefore suffered to lie with the blasted hopes of those who credit the "reliable report."

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—We learn through a letter from a young gentleman in Washington to one of our gallant soldiers of the 12th Regt., that the following anecdote is currently related in the Federal Capital. It is said that the Devil recently met Stonewall Jackson and addressed him thus:

"Are you Stonewall Jackson?"

"Yes."

"Well, for God's sake don't kill any more Yankees, for hell is full of them."

Stonewall told him he must enlarge his realm, for it was his business to kill them.

The State *Journal* has the following, dated:

KINSTON, N. C., Nov. 28th, 1862.

I have just been informed that Lieut. Whitford, of Capt. John N. Whitford's Partisan Rangers, captured a Yankee gunboat on Ray River, in Craven county, *yesterday*, burning the boat and taking the crew prisoners. The crew consisted of 38 white men, and 20 negroes. All is quiet below Kinston.

From Northern Mississippi!—Bloody Row in the Yankee Army.—MOBILE, Nov. 29.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Saltillo, 27th, says that on Sunday, 23d, a regiment of raw Abolition recruits at Corinth refused to obey marching orders for Grand Junction. A force comprising two regiments attempted to coerce them, when a severe fight ensued, which lasted three hours. A great number were killed and wounded on both sides. It is said that troops from Rienzi were ordered up to aid in quelling the insurgents, but the fight ceased before their arrival.

PEACH-LEATHER.

ANY quantity of PEACH-LEATHER wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to A. FOGLE or ROB'T DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, Nov. 14, 1862. 29-4w

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

PROPOSED MEDIATION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Steamer Africa has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 17th instant. The foreign news by her is important.

THE FRENCH PROPOSALS OF MEDIATION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The following is the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg:

[From the Monitieur.]

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1862.

Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which, from the very first, assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter blow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth and which has become, for the great centres of labor, a cause of most sad trials.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with other maratime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which we adhere to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue.—From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents which, since then, has been almost constantly kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position, nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last news received in Europe. The two armies on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace.

All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favorable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as the South, might on the other hand second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime powers, and His Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to her Brittanic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorally prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, sir, would not imply on our part, any judgement on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined upon by the two parties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which hitherto have opposed recognition between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence—the government of the Emperor, by the constant traditions of French policy towards the U. S.—England, by the community of race—Russia, by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of the councils, this attempt would not be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals, at the same time that it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence, by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, those overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible.

I request you, sir, in the name of his Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord Russell or to Prince Gortschakoff, begging him to state the views of the Government of her Brittanic Majesty or the Court of Russia.

DRUIN DE L'HUYS.

Lord Russel's Reply.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1862.

The following dispatch was addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13, 1862.

My Lord—The Count De Flahault came to the Foreign office by appointment on Monday, the 10th instant, and read to me a dispatch from M. Drouyn de l'Huys, relating to the civil war in North America. In this dispatch the Minister for Foreign affairs states that the Emperor has followed with painful interest the struggle which had now been going on for more than a year on the American continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed on both sides; but he observes that these proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed. To these accompaniments of the civil conflict is to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes.

If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor: but Europe also has suffered in one of the principal branches of her industry, and her artisans have been subjected to most cruel trials. France and the maratime Powers have, during the struggle, maintained the strictest neutrality but the sentiments by which they are animated, far from imposing on them anything like indifference, seem on the contrary, to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavor to escape from a position which appears to have no issue. The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the struggle.

These circumstances, taken together, would seem to favor the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce.—The Emperor of the French, therefore, is of the opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maratime powers. He therefore proposes to her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavor both at Washington and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease at sea as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period.

This proposal, Drouyn de l'Huys proceeds to say, would not imply on the part of the three Powers any judgement on the origin of the war, or any pressure for the negotiations of peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice. The 3 Powers would only interfere to smooth the obstacles and only within the limits which the two interested parties would prescribe. The French Government is of the opinion that even in the event of a failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in leading the minds of men now heated by a passion to consider the advantages of conciliation and peace.

Such is in substance the proposal of the government of the Emperor of the French and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contigencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither her Majesty, the Queen, nor the British nation, will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent. Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor.—They are also of the opinion that if the steps prepared were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that government may support the endeavors of England and France to attain the end proposed.

But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the government of France? Such as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

Your excellency may read this dispatch to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and give him a copy of it.

RUSSELL.

Reply of Russia to the Proposition of France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15, 1862.

The Journal of St. Petersburg contains the reply of Prince Gortichakoff to the note of Drouyn de l'Huys, which is in substance as follows:

After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince Gortichakoff says that it is requisite, above all things to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of colliding public opinions in America, or of exercising the susceptibility of that nation. We believe that a combined measure of the three great Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arrival at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intentions of mediation, and England should acquisce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron Stoeckl, at Washington, to lend both his colleagues there (the French and English Ministers), if not official aid at least moral support.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15, P. M.—The London Morning Herald bitterly denounces the non-intervention policy of the British Government, and says that the language of Lord John Russell's dispatch "mocks the hopes and insults the misery of half a million starving English laboring men."

The Herald then charges the British Cabinet with "abject patience and dastardly submission, in order to retain the Parliamentary support of the British and Cobden party."

The London Daily News thinks that Lord Russell's answers is the best that could have been made without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case, and rejoices at having escaped from entangling diplomatic associations with France.

The Cost of the War.

The intelligent correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writes:

Battle and disease have made sad inroads into the ranks of the Confederate army this year. Go where you will, whether on the battle-field, to the hospital, along the railways, or where the army has rested on its weary marches and there you will find the evidences of death. The trenches where numbers have been placed together, and the little hillocks with the rude head-boards and simple inscriptions which mark the resting places of those who have been buried separately, greet you on every hand, and tell their own melancholy tale.

Our loss in killed and wounded at Fort Donelson may be roughly estimated at 8,500; at Roanoke and on the North Carolina coast, 600; at Elkhorn, 3,500; at Shiloh, 10,000; at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and before Richmond, 20,000; in the Valley of the Shenandoah, 5,000; at Cedar Run, 1,200; at the second battle of Manassas, 6,000; at Boonsbo and Crampton Gaps, 4,000; at Sharpsburg, 10,000; at Corinth, 4,000; at Perryville, 3,000; and 5,000 for those who have fallen at outposts, in skirmishes, &c. These figures added together make the frightful sum of 75,800! Of this number it would be safe to say that one-third, or 25,000 are now in their graves, having either been killed out-right or died from their wounds. Quite as many—probably more—have died from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more for those who have been maimed, and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months of the present year may be estimated at 75,000 men, who have either perished or been disabled. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach 100,000 by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in the hospitals, in camp and at home, generally exceed those in battle. For every year the war continues we must expect our casualties to be quite as heavy as they have been the present.

These heavy losses fall entirely upon the young and able bodied—upon those on whose shoulders the country rests its hopes of present independence and wise statesmanship in the future. The effect of such a drain as this upon the population of the country, though painful and deplorable, cannot yet be fully realized. The withdrawal of one hundred thousand laborers from the industrial pursuits of life, and of one hundred thousand husbands and marriageable men from the walks of society, and with them the loss of a vast amount of physical and mental energy, is a calamity from which it will require generations for the country to recover. The loss of one or two hundred thousand marriageable men, as the case may be, carries with it, of course, a like loss of an equal number of marriageable women. This fact, taken in consideration with the policy of restricting foreign immigration in the future, especially from the United States, can not fail to attract the attention of every reflecting mind.

It would seem as if the time spoken of by Isaiah was about to be realized by the women of the South:

"And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying: We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel, only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach."

They will have the priceless consolation of knowing, however, that they have done more than any other race of women ever did since the foundation of the world towards the establishment of their country's independence. Neither the wisdom of our leaders, nor the valor of our soldiers, could ever have wrought out our liberties but for their unceasing prayers and labors. If their husbands and brothers deserve immortal honors for their deeds on the field, so also do they merit eternal happiness in that bright world beyond the sun.

The Conscript Law in Georgia.

The joint Committee of the Georgia Legislature on Confederate relations have made two reports to that body. The majority report declares that Congress has no right to compel the citizens of the States to bear arms, except by a requisition on the several States for their quotas, allowing each State to exercise such compulsion as may be necessary, and to appoint the officers for her own troops. They report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all laws passed by the Confederate Congress to raise armies from the arms-bearing people of the States by compulsion, and without requisitions upon, or concurrent action of the States, are unconstitutional, and within our power to be declared void.

While Georgia makes this declaration, she also declares her willingness and determination to furnish to the end of this unjust and wicked war which our enemy is waging upon us, as she has done from the beginning of it all just quotas of troops that may be required of her, in a constitutional way.

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the laws of this State, all the troops which Georgia has sent to the field under requisitions from the Confederate Government have the right to elect the officers who are to command them, and that the laws of Congress which deny or impair this right are unconstitutional, and in our power to be declared void.

Resolved, That while foregoing resolutions express our fixed convictions, we are still willing to leave the Conscript acts undisturbed in their operation, reserving to the State and her people such rightful remedies as may be demanded by future emergencies.

The minority report that the safety of the State demands that no opposition be made to any measures adopted by the Confederate Congress in the exercise of powers granted, and intended for our common defence; and they recommend to the "people of Georgia to acquiesce in the decision of the Supreme Judicial tribunal of their State, and His Excellency the Governor to countermand any and all orders which he may have issued to suspend the execution of the acts aforesaid in this State upon the citizens subject thereto."

Gen. Houston---A Pathetic Speech from the old Hero.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 5th inst., contains a letter from a correspondent at Brenham, dated the 1st instant, giving quite an interesting account of the appearance and speech of Gen. Houston in that place. He says:

We had a large meeting here to-day about Confederate money, whereat all sorts of things were resolved, against anybody refusing to take it *under any circumstances*. You see we are not idle here, but working hard for the interest of the Confederacy, as all are in duty bound. Well, in the course of the day, who should come along, leading a wagon in which was his furniture, but the old hero of San Jacinto, Sam. Houston himself, on his way to Independence, where he thought it prudent to "skedaddle," lest the Yankees might lay hold of him, and it may be, consign him to "No. 4." A committee soon waited on the old man, to know his sentiments in regard to the object of the meeting, and, perhaps, of things generally. He complied, and as he arose to address the meeting in this Court House here to-day, I could observe—nay, I could not be mistaken—I could see, I say, a tear drop here and there, as he hobbled up and looked around the meeting. He was listened to with profound attention throughout. He wound up by saying that this was probably the last occasion he would ever address a public assembly—put foot on the brink and another in the grave—to temporance and moderation to use all their efforts to repel the invidious foe that was stealthily marching to rob, plunder, and destroy their homes, their property, &c., and concluded by a beautiful peroration in his own case—a septuagenarian, driven from his house and home, without cause or reason, and coming back to Washington county, the cradle where the infancy of Texas was rocked, and where he now expected to lay his bones.

Mirth and Gaiety in the Yankee Capital.

Notwithstanding the sufferings and miseries of the country, the Yankee capital is drunk with mirth and gaiety. A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says:

Washington is just now lively beyond all precedent. Three theatres, two circuses, and two hybrid places of amusements known respectively at Canterbury and Olympic Hall, besides a dozen smaller places of enjoyment, are in full blast, and are nightly jammed to repletion. Hacks by the hundreds, filled with pleasure-seeking parties, are incessantly dashing hither and thither, quite regardless of questions center about ten thousand and those upon the sidewalks at all hours. The excitement in our national capital isn't suspected of existence in this season; the gigantic war affects people as little as if it were being waged between Hottentots and Soucgambians.

The irrepressible Barnum is also lecturing on Sundays in the Capitol [illegible] temperance, &c., for the quarters and halves of the citizens in which transaction he, as usual, gets much the best of the bargain. Just now there is more interesting newspaper war raging between him and Nixon, the proprietor of a rival circus, in which Barnum is, as usual, ahead, and has shown that, in the use of stone, he is by far the biggest blackguard of the two.

Maggie Mitchell, at Ford's theatre, on Tenth street, has drawn crowded houses for six consecutive weeks, and in addition has turned the heads of half the spooney shoulder straps in Washington. Nightly the stage is flooded with boquets, and frequently with more substantial evidences of admiration, until the green houses of Washington and the pockets of her admirers are about equally empty. And thus we go—a gay and festive community.

Amusing Incident in Northern Hotel Life.

The New York Herald tells the following amusing denouement of one of the principal hotels in that city, suppressing the names:

For some weeks past, a couple, supposed to be just married, have been much remarked at the hotel from their extreme youthful appearance. The husband in particular has attracted great attention from his youth, small and delicate frame. Observations have been heard on all hands deploring the marriage of persons so very young—a mere boy and girl, apparently—and some curiousity has been expressed as to who they are.

On Saturday evening, the husband—who has been smoking his segars, drinking his cocktails and swinging his cane with a manly air that seemed much beyond his years—was discovered to be a woman. It appears that she is a married lady, and the mother of an infant some six months old. Her health being poor, and her husband thinking that change of air would be beneficial to her, she started on a traveling tour, taking with her a young lady friend. The two ladies soon found it inconvenient to be without an escort, and the married lady concluded to dress as a gentleman, while her friend agreed to act the part of his bride. Certainly they both deserve infinite credit for the perfection with which they acted their parts, and as this is the only creditable part of the affair, it is but just to give them all praise for it. No one for an instant suspected the true state of the case, and the secret was only discovered finally through the bride's mother, who passed about a week with them at the hotel, and, appears rather to have sanctioned the proceeding, but was indiscreet enough to mention the circumstances of the case to another lady. Of course when four ladies are acquainted with any fact, secrecy is at an end. The case commenced to be noised abroad, was inquired into, and proved to be as the mother had said. The fair bride was taken to other quarters, while the bridegroom has been obliged to doff her manly clothing and air, and is now, we understand, under arrest, although allowed to remain in her room at the hotel. She considers the whole affair an excellent joke, and is said to bear her arrest with perfect equanimity.

Foolish Thoughts.

We are apt to believe in Providence so long as we have our own way; but if things go awry, then we think, if there is a God, he is in heaven, and not on earth. The cricket in the spring builds his little house in the meadow, and chirps for joy, because all is going so well with him. But when he hears the sound of the plough, a few furrows off, and the thunder of the oxen's tread, then the skies begin to look dark, and his heart fails him. The plough comes crunching along, and turns his dwelling bottom side up, and as he is rolling over and over, without a home, his heart says, 'Oh! the foundations of the world are destroyed, and everything is going to ruin!' But the husbandman, who walks behind his plough, singing and whistling as he goes, does he think the foundations of the world are breaking up? Why, he does not so much as know there was any house or cricket there. He thinks of the harvest that is to follow the track of the plough; and the cricket, too, if he will but wait, will find a thousand blades of grass where there was but one before. We are all like the crickets. If anything happens to overthrow our plans, we think all is gone to ruin.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED.

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department

RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

WILMINGTON.—The Journal of Tuesday says; "Our citizens have been returning home for several days, and our streets begin to present a more lively appearance than they have for a number of weeks past. After passing through the terrible scourge our town has recently experienced, it is really gratifying to meet once more the many familiar faces that have just returned. It is also a matter of pleasure that we are enabled to state that Market street presents a lively appearance this morning a number of provision carts and wagons having made their appearance, bringing, pork, beef, turkeys, chickens, eggs, potatoes &c., all very appropriate, except we cannot see the propriety of giving 30 cents per pound for fresh pork, $2 25 for a dead turkey, 75 cts per dozen for eggs, and every other article in proportion. How a certain class of people are to get along under such extortion, time and circumstances can only tell. Then, wood is extremely scarce, and we have heard a few days since that one philanthropic dealer sold his wood at $12 per cord. Another man of philanthropy, it is asserted, has been up the river and engaged all the wood he could, at a high price to bring to town to sell at of course twice or three times as much as it will cost. Patriotism! and Philanthropy! where art thou gone? In every man's pocket, perhaps it may be found with much more ease than anywhere else.

INSTANCES WORTHY OF HONOR.—We commend to all exchanges a proper mention of all instances like those related in the following from the Chattanooga Rebel:

James Lowery, an old man, is a tanner, living in Marshall county, Tennessee, and although comparitively speaking poor, and both his sons in the Confederate army, he resists the temptation to make money by charging exhorbitant prices for his leather and shoes. He has been offered one dollar a pound for all his leather and refused to take it, and is selling it to his neighbors and all who want it for their own use and not for speculation, at fifty cents a pound. He is selling shoes and boots about three or four hundred per cent, cheaper than speculators and extortioners are selling them at. None can buy from him but those who want them for their own use.

Another instance of the same sort, is John Trout, Esq., who keeps a public house at Big Lick, Roanoke county., Va., who only charges twenty-five cents a meal, and whenever a soldier comes along without any money he charges him nothing. Whenevr a sick soldier comes along without any means of conveyance he furnishes him at his own expense, and if he is too sick to travel, he takes care of him during his sickness. This is a noble specimen of a man. His only son is in the army, and the old man is doing all he can for our cause. There is a firm in Montgomery, Ala, the name of which we do not now recollect, that offers to sell leather at fifty cents, and take green hides at ten cents a pound. We hope the Advertiser, in which paper we saw the advertisement, will again publish the name of this firm. In Canton, Miss., the firm of Lipscomb & Co., offers to do the same thing. This is a remarkable instance of moderation, when others are charging about ten dollars a pair for common shoes. W. F Davidson, of Coffee county, Tenn., brought to this place last week, some excellent jeans, which he sold at two dollars and a half a yard, whilst an inferior article was selling here at from four to six dollars a yard.—He refused to sell it to any except those who wanted it for their own use.

Handsome Affair.—Richmond Dec. 6.—On Tuesday night last Col. R. L. T. Beale, commanding 9th Virginia cavalry, sent a detachment of 41 men, under Maj. Waller, across the Rappahannock to Leedstown, Westmorland county, where they surprised and captured the Federal pickets on post at that point. They then proceeded to the farm of Dr. Tom Taylor about three miles from Leedstown, where the picket camp of the enemy existed. This camp they dashed into and surprised capturing the whole camp consisting of 48 men, including a captain and Lieutenant and two non-commissioned officers, with their sabres, carbines pistols. They also captured 51 cavalry horses, with all their equipments, and as much sugar and coffee as the men could bring off conveniently.—*Dispatch*

THE DAILY PROGRESS
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HAS THE NEWS
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AND MAIL
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FROM EVERY POINT
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IN THE CONFEDERACY
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And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.
Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, above High Point, will sell at public auction in the town of Salem, on the first Tuesday in January 1863, the Road, Toll-houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the d of sale. JESSE WALKER, Com.
Nov. 14, 186. 2-ts.

Take Notice.

I WILL sell at public auction, on the **16th day of December next,** (to be continued from day to day until all my property is sold) consisting of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming Tools, 30 head of HOGS, and several head of CATTLE; one Four Horse Wagon, and Blacksmith Tools, and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.
Terms made known on day of sale.
SOLOMON SPAINHOWER.
Little Yadkin, Stokes Co., N. C.
30::ts

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

☞ A number of the State papers are considerably exercised at what they term the *proscription* policy of the present Legislature, when it is a well known fact that the party with which those papers were identified and which they supported, inaugurated the very system of which they now so bitterly complain! The election of Jonathan Worth, Esq., State Treasurer, in place of D. W. Courts, Esq., is particularly harped upon by those papers who seem to have forgotten that Charles L. Hinton, an able and experienced officer, was, some years since, *proscribed* to make room for Mr. Courts. A large class of the people of this State have been for years proscribed, and it is a little surprising when the same bitter cup is held to the lips of the old *proscriptionists*, they cannot accommodate themselves to circumstances, with a better grace!—It's all of their own teaching.

The people have spoken through their Representatives, and demanded a change of State officers; and although Mr. Courts was a good Treasurer, that is no reason why he should monopolize the office, when another equally competent and friendly disposed to Gov. Vance's administration, can be found. The friends of the Governor do not wish his administration embarrassed in any way, if possible, in these peculiar times, and we hope the members of the Legislature will not be found wanting in this respect, but give the Governor all the aid and comfort in their power.

☞ The proceedings of the Manufacturer's Convention held last week, in Greensboro', will be found in this paper. 18 cotton and woolen establishments were represented in the Convention. It will be seen that those present agreed to be governed by the terms of the conscription act, and charge not more than 75 per cent. profit on cost of manufacturing. The price of cotton yarns sold by those factories hereafter will be from $2 75 to $3 75 per bunch, according to quality, and cloth from 30 to 35 cents per yard.

The Greensborough World says:

"Governor Vance attended the meeting and addressed the Manufacturers and a large number of citizens. His remarks were appropriate, and were well received by all present."

ELECTIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE.—Since our last, the Legislature has elected the following gentlemen Councillors of State:

Jesse R. Stubbs, of Martin county; F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt; Loverd Eldridge, of Johnston; Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; J. R. Hargrove, of Anson; Dr. James Calloway, of Wilkes; J. A. Patton, of Buncombe.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., has been elected Treasurer in place of D. W. Courts; Col. R. F. Armfield, of Yadkin, Solicitor for the 6th Judicial District; and Richard S. Donnell, of Beaufort, was elected Speaker of the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Robert B. Gilliam, Judge.

COLD WEATHER.—During the week we have had cold weather, the ice forming on the mill-ponds to the thickness of 2 and 3 inches.

☞ We have received a lengthy communication from the army, near Petersburg urging the necessity of providing for the destitute soldiers. We have not room for the article, and our correspondent, no doubt, is now aware that every possible effort has been made in Forsyth to accomplish the object.

Lincoln's Message.

This document is published in full in the Richmond papers. We have only room this week for an extract embracing the most interesting points of the Message, and will publish the greater portion, if not the whole, next week. It is very plain, if there has been any doubt, heretofore, that the object of Lincoln is the abolishment of slavery. Read what he says upon the subject.

Lincoln in his message to Congress says the relations with foreign nations are more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might apprehend. In June last there were some grounds to expect that that maratime powers, which had unwisely recognized the insurgent belligerents would recede from that position, but temporary reverses to the national army have delayed that act of simple justice. Our struggle has been contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed effects on those nations. The organization of banking associations, to which the Government might furnish circulation notes on security of U. S. bonds deposited in the Treasury, is recommended. These notes being uniform in appearance and convertible always into coin, would protect labor against the evils of vicious currency and facilitate by cheap and safe exchange. In his inaugural address he briefly stated the [illegible] inadequacy of disunion for a remedy for differences between the people of the two sections. The [illegible] in separation. He then [illegible] there is a [illegible] line straight or crooked [illegible] national boundary upon which [illegible] divide. The fact of separation, if it come, gives up one part of the land to each section, while one section secedes from another. An objection to separation into 2 sections is that the people of the great interior region would be cut off from outlet to the coast by embarrassing trade regulations.

After further discussion of the subject he says, our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generation of men, and it can without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation. He then recommends that Congress provide an amendment to the Constitution providing for abolishing slavery before the year 1900; owners to be compensated and all slaves of disloyal owners not enjoying actual freedom to be forever free. This proposition is discussed at length to show that it would shorten the war and perpetuate peace. Neither the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d will be stayed because of recommendation of this plan. He closes as follows: We say we are for the Union the world will not forget that. We say that we know how to save the Union—the world knows we do know how to save it. We here hold the power and bear the responsibility. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope on earth. Other means may succeed—this cannot fail. This way is plain, peaceful, generous and just—a way which if followed the world will forever applaud and God forever bless.

LATEST NEWS.

The Raleigh papers of Wednesday morning bring no important news. The Legislature on Tuesday perfected nothing of importance.

It was rumored in Raleigh that 12 regiments left Newbern on Saturday, some think for Wilmington, others think that Petersburg is menaced.

The State Journal says, on Sunday two transports and 5 gunboats were seen ascending the Chowan, and his information that a land force, estimated at 10,000, has been seen in motion from the neighborhood of Suffolk.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.

A Special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Murfreesboro' 8th inst., says:

Morgan's command surprised a portion of Rosencrantz's division yesterday near Hartsville, 15 miles North East of Lebanon. After a sharp conflict 1400 Abolitionists were captured, six pieces of Artillery, 1500 stand of arms, their wagon train and camp equipments. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss was considerable. The weather is clear and freezing hard.

Gen. Lovell has defeated and driven back the enemy at Coffeeville, killing and wounding a large number and capturing 35 prisoners. Our loss is 8 killed and 42 wounded. General Lovell brought his entire train as well as his Corps, safely to Grenada in order to prevent the enemy gaining his flank and rear.

Gen. Hindman last week crossed from Arkansas to Vicksburg with 40,000 men. An expedition of 20,000 was said would move overland from Helena and Grenada.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—An official dispatch has been received from Gen Bragg announcing the gratifying intelligence that Gen Jack Morgan had attacked an outpost of the enemy, at Hartsville, on the Cumberland, capturing about 1800 of the enemy, two pieces of artillery, 2000 small arms and a quantity of stores, besides killing and wounding 200 of the enemy. The loss of the Confederates is not over 125. Several other engagements of less importance have occurred, in which the Confederates were successful.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—Three French gentlemen have arrived in this city from Washington, via Winchester and Staunton, who, it is understood, are bearers of Dispatches from the French to the Confederate Government. This fact generally accredited, has created quite a sensation in the city.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 9—Our forces attacked the enemy at Huntsville, (Tenn.,) yesterday, killing about 200 and capturing the balance, 1500. Our loss is about 100.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—Up to the latest accounts received, no battle had occurred at Fredericksburg, Va. Everything, however, appears to be in a state of preparation for it, and our army is said to be waiting the opening of the ball by the enemy.

The rumor that Burnside has been superseded by Hooker, is not confirmed.

The enemy continue to commit depredations upon the inhabitants of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

The Yankee General Rose is said to have been recently killed in Northern Virginia, by Col Imboden's Rangers.

GOV BROWN, of Georgia, has caused the seizure of $300,000 worth of clothing, &c., in Augusta in the hands of the speculators.

The Skirmish near Franklin.—Petersburg Dec. 6—Our forces were out on a foraging expedition, and consisted of Major Griffin's Battalion of Mounted Rangers from Georgia, and one gun of Capt. Wright's Rocket Battery.—The Yankees received information of the movements of the Confederates, and succeeded in ambushing them. After a severe fight of one hour, our forces retired, with the loss of between 30 and 35 wounded and prisoners, and the gun. We lost five horses, and captured six. The loss of the Yankees could not be ascertained, as they held the field after the engagement. The section of Wright's Rocket Battery captured was one of the pieces taken from the Yankees in the fight below Richmond, and this Battery is said to be the only one of its kind on the Continent.—*Ib.*

REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

Passengers by the Central train last night bring us some particulars of the recent occupation of Winchester by the Federal forces. They approached the town with extreme caution, and only entered it after being twice assured that our forces had evacuated the place. They remained in the town only an hour or two, during which time they busied themselves with paroling our disabled and sick soldiers there, and then took up their line of march in the direction of Harper's Ferry, from whence they came. The force that visited Winchester is variously estimated from three to five thousand, and were a portion of the command of the notorious Geary. Our own troops have again re-occupied the town.—*Richmond Dispatch 6th.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Dec. 1.—The following bills and resolutions passed first readings and were appropriately referred, [illegible] relating [illegible] and [illegible] Courts [illegible] Constitutional [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] Court [illegible] possession [illegible] the expiration of the [illegible] which [illegible] held.]

The vote on Saturday, rejecting the bill in reference to Judges salaries, was reconsidered, and made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill increasing Sheriff's bonds to $50,000 passed its third reading.

The bill to provide clothing for North Carolina troops, and for other purposes, was discussed till the hour of adjournment, without coming to a vote.

Dec. 2.—The bill to provide clothing for N. C. troops and for other purposes, passed its second reading; a motion to suspend the rules so as to put the bill on its third reading was lost. A few private bills were read and referred, and the remainder of the session was spent in balloting for seven Councillors of State, and in secret session.

Dec. 3.—Sundry bills were introduced, read first time and appropriately referred.—They will be noticed more particularly on future readings.

The committee on military affairs reported a bill to provide ammunition for the various counties in the State. Proposes the issuing of 50 lbs. powder and 200 lbs. lead to each militia regiment. This bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill to purchase provisions, on its third reading, was considered and amended, requiring the publication in the newspapers of the names of the agents to be appointed, and then committed to a select committee of five.

The Senate voted for State Treasurer as follows:

For Mr. Courts.—Messrs. Brown, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Drake, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris, Holeman, Lane, Murrill, Outlaw, Powell, Simpson, Whitford, White, Wiggins and Young—19.

For Mr. Worth.—Messrs. Speaker, Adams of D., Adams of G., Arendell, Blount, Dickerson, Eure, Graham, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Matthews, Neal, Patrick, Ramsay, Rues, Saunders, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Warren, Wooley and Wright—27.

Dec. 4.—Mr. Graham from the Committee on the offices of Adj't General, Attorney General, and Solicitor of the 4th Circuit, made its report declaring those offices vacant. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday 12 o'clock.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Lassiter, having been read, Mr. Wooley presented an amendment congratulating the women of the State as well as the soldiers. Adopted and passed.

A bill to amend the Ordinance of the Convention, "making provisions for the families of deceased soldiers," passed after a change in the title.

The time of the Senate was principally occupied yesterday, in considering a proposition to pay the salaries of Judges whose Circuits are invaded by the enemy. Various amendments were rejected, and the bill to pay the salaries finally passed its second reading by a vote of 21 to 20.

HOUSE.—Dec. 1.—Mr. Cowles offered a resolution in relation to the Conscription law being executed by the officers of the State, and that no more men be furnished by this State until the enemy is driven out of it. Made the special order for Friday at 12 o'clock.

A number of bills passed their first readings and were referred to appropriate committees, which will be noticed by title when they come up for future action. Among them was one to suppress the traffic of liquor by retail within three miles of a military hospital.

The bill to establish Superior Courts in Alleghany county, passed its second and third readings.

Dec. 2.—No business of general interest was transacted, except the voting for seven Councillors of State. Several bills and resolutions were read and referred, which will be noticed hereafter. The two Houses were in secret session, on the report of the Commissioners just returned from their embassy to the President of the Confederate States.

Dec. 3.—Hon. R. B. Gilliam (elected to a Judgeship) resigned his position as Speaker, and Hon. R. S. Donnell of Beaufort, was elected his successor. Mr. Gilliam also resigned his seat as a member of the House; whereupon a writ of election was issued to fill the vacancy, to take place on the 12th of December.

The House voted for State Treasurer as follows:

For Mr. Worth.—Messrs. Speaker, Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Berringer, Beall, Berry, Bond, Bryan, Bryson, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gilliam, of Granville, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Henry of Burke, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles, Mann of Hyde, McAden, McCormick, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Riddick, Robbins, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Welborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—52.

For Mr. Courts.—Messrs. Beam, Brown, Bumpass, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Foy, Gilliam of Rockingham, Greer, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Hooper, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Mann of Pasquotank, Manning, McKay, Person, Reynolds, Richardson, Robinson, Rhodes, Russ, Russell of Craven, Shepherd, Stansill, Vann, Waddell, Williams—42.

The committee reported the whole number of votes 140, Mr. Worth 79, Mr. Courts, 61, Mr. Worth duly elected.

The bill for the relief of the widows and families of our soldiers was taken up. An amendment was offered which confined the distribution of relief to indigent families only, after some debate between Mr. Walser and Mr. Cobb, the amendment was adopted. Mr. Love moved that the appropriation be increased from $500,000 to one million, and called for the yeas and nays. The bill passed its third reading. Yeas 72, nays 8.

The bill to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors from certain articles, passed its second reading, after being amended by embracing among the interdicted articles, sugar cane seed, peas, pea nuts, and honey.

Dec. 4.—The greater portion of the day's session was occupied in considering the bill prohibiting distilling liquor, &c. It prohibits the distillation of spirituous liquors from any kind of grain, including rice, also from potatoes, sugar cane, sugar cane seed, syrup, molasses, peas, pea-nuts, and dried fruit of every description; and from mixtures of any of the above articles. It imposes a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars and imprisonment of not less than ninety days for each offence. Each day or part of day engaged in such distillation, being declared a distinct offence. Any person [illegible] any of the above articles, out of the State, for the purpose of distillation, becomes subject to the penalties [illegible].—The bill to [illegible] from [illegible] 1st of January 18[illegible] continue [illegible] January, 18[illegible] force.—Friday Dec 5 [illegible] select [illegible] sale reported a [illegible] request [illegible] the Governor to have reserved [illegible] Wilmington to some secure points in the interior of [illegible] shore, the property of the State, which passed its several readings.

The following bill and resolutions were read and referred. By Mr Saunders, a resolution enquiring whether there have been frauds on the part of the railroads, in the shipment of produce. By Mr Ramsay, a bill to amend the militia bill. By Mr Ramsay, a resolution paying ministers of the Gospel $2 for each day they shall open the session of the General Assembly with prayer. By Mr White, that the committee on Agriculture enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the extensive planting of cotton and tobacco, and producing turpentine.

Bills passed 3d reading, viz: Establishing the 8th Judicial circuit; payment of Judges' salaries; amending charter of Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad; authorising Chatham and Onslow to levy a road tax.

The House sent back Senate anti-distillation bill, with amendments, to which Senate dissented.

HOUSE.—On Friday, Mr Worth from the Financial committee reported a tax bill which imposes an ad valorem tax of two fifths of one per cent upon all Real Estate and slaves. Field and other hands to be valued at $350, and mechanics at $700. County Courts to have the power of exemption from tax in certain cases. Money due, or in hand or on deposit; household and kitchen furniture, exceeding $200 in value; all horses and mules kept for sale, are all subject to an ad valorem tax of two-fifths of one per cent; all incomes over $1000 one per cent; slave traders one-half of one per cent; pleasure carriages over the value of $50, jewelry, watches, &c., one per cent; Distillers of Brandy, ten cents on each gallon; imported liquors, twenty per cent; retailers spirituous liquors, $60; billiard tables, $125; tax on collateral descents from one to three per cent, &c. &c.

Mr Parson from the committee on military affairs reported back several bills relative to organizing a State reserve, with a resolution, which authorizes the Governor to accept volunteers, and empowers him to raise 5000 men from 18 to 45 years, to be tendered to the Confederate States, but to serve within the State. A bounty of $50 to be given and the Governor to appoint all the officers. Justices of the Peace and Physicians are exempt; one editor for each paper and reasonable assistance. If there are any officers over 45 in the militia regiments, the balance under that age are not exempt. The term of enlistment three years or the war; the Governor having the power to dismiss or recall them when necessary.

Mr Cowles, a member of the military committee, could not agree with the report, and entered his protest against the bill.

Mr Grissom also differed from the majority and gave notice that he would present a minority report.

The bill was made the order for Tuesday next.

A bill concerning public patrols was read the first time. It authorizes the Colonels of militia to call out all citizens from 18 to 60, to form patrols for each county; with Captain and Lieutenants similar to militia organization, and under the same laws. Officers and men to be paid 50 cents for every day upon duty.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to arrange with the railroads for the transportation of salt, belonging to the State and individuals, from Wilmington to the interior, passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr Russ introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to direct the salt commissioners to issue salt to soldiers' families at 10 cents per pound, before other citizens are supplied.

A message was received from the Governor in answer to Mr Alford's resolution, stating the arrest of citizens by Confederate officers in the streets of Raleigh, was not authorized by him.

Mr Fowle offered a resolution authorising and requesting the Governor, in pursuance of the agreement made with the Confederate government, in relation to the enforcement of the Conscript act, to require the officers and soldiers of the Confederate government to desist from making arrests of our citizens, and should they refuse, authorising and directing him to arrest said officers and soldiers.

Mr Fowle asked a suspension of rules and immediate passage of the resolution. Upon which there was considerable debate. It appears that Confederate officers have been making numerous arrests in Raleigh of supposed conscripts. Among others, Mr Headen of the Commons was arrested three times in one day. On motion of Mr Worth, the matter was referred to a select committee, in hopes of action that would receive universal assent. Messrs Shepherd, Worth, Person, McAden and Waddell, committee.

Subsequently, Mr Waddell, from the Committee reported a substitute. It requested the Governor to request the proper officer to desist from arresting our citizens.

Messrs Fowle, Mann, Grissom and McKay opposed the substitute.

Messrs Shepherd and Worth supported the resolution.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 32, nays 42.

After debate Mr Fowle's resolution was amended, authorising the Governor to take all such proceedings as he may deem necessary and best calculated to put an end to such arrests.

The resolution unanimously passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr Waddell moved a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the facts of the arrest of Mr Headen and to bring those concerned therein before the House to answer for it. Adopted.

Mr Worth resigned his seat to take effect on 22d of December, and a writ was ordered for an election in Randolph county on 24th of December.

The bill authorizing the election of a Treasurer for the Literary Fund, passed its second reading. It authorizes the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer for two years with a salary not exceeding $1000, and giving $100,000 security.

A bill concerning working the roads was taken up. After some debate a substitute offered by Mr Shober was accepted. It authorizes the Justices of the County Courts to regulate the ages of those persons required to work the county roads; thus amended, it passed its second reading.—*Observer.*

Dec. 6.—In SENATE, Mr Ramsay introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code as to salaries and fees.

Mr Fowle's resolution concerning the arrest of citizens by Confederate officers, was referred [illegible].

In the House a number of bills were passed under the suspension of the rules, through 2d and 3d [illegible]: A bill, to alter the [illegible] of holding the County Courts of Mecklenburg [illegible]. The following bills from the Senate were also passed: a bill to amend the law in relation to Sheriff's bonds—allowing County Court to make the bond 50,000 if they think proper; a bill to provide a supply of powder in the different counties of the State—provides that an amount of ball, shot and powder shall be left with the Colonels of the different regiments in each county of the State;—a bill to amend an ordinance of the Convention entitled an ordinance to make some provision for wives and families of deceased soldiers—allows those who died before twelve months were out to receive the bounty; a bill to amend 33d and 38th secs of 102nd chap. of Rev. Code—allows counties to increase jailer's and county surveyor's fees.

A bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts in the sixth Judicial Circuit passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

Dec. 8.—In SENATE, the resolutions declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General and Solicitor for the 4th Circuit, vacant, by reason of the incumbents of those offices accepting positions in the army, were taken up and passed their several readings.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution protesting against the burning of cotton per order of Gen. French, in Eastern North Carolina, for concurrence.—The resolution was adopted, ayes 32, noes 8.

In the House a resolution offered by Mr. Beal, authorizing the Governor to have a roll of honor for preserving the names of soldiers dying in the service and of those who may distinguish themselves in defence of their country; also for the patriotic women of the State, if the Governor thinks proper, passed their 2nd and 3rd readings.

A memorial was presented from M. L. Hopkins, of the Virginia Legislature, asking the co-operation of the N C Legislature in measures adopted by the Legislature of Virginia to put down extortion in prices of articles of prime necessity. Sent to the Senate.

The bill for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers passed its second and third readings. It authorizes the Governor to appoint an agent with the rank of Major, and two Surgeons to look after our sick and wounded soldiers in Richmond and the establishment of Wayside Hospitals. It appropriates $300,000 annually at the disposal of the Governor.

An engrossed bill from the Senate authorizing the purchase of provisions by the Governor, in the Eastern portion of the State, and distributing it to soldier's families and others in the several counties was passed.

NORTH CAROLINA M. E. CONFERENCE—APPOINTMENTS.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of North Carolina in session at Raleigh brought its proceedings to a close. The following appointments were announced:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—WM. BARRINGER, P. E.
Raleigh—Jno S Long.
Mission—To be supplied.
Colored Congregation—To be supplied.
Raleigh Circuit—Wm M Jordan, M J Hunt.
Tar River—T B Ricard.
Louisburg—T W Guthrie.
Person Circuit—Jno Tillett, J P Moore.
Leesburg—Theo B Kingsbury.
Chapel Hill, } J W Jenkins, A R Raven.
Hillsboro', }
Hillsboro' Circuit—W M Welsh, Williamson Harris, nominal.
Alamance—J F Smoot.
Editor Christian Advocate—William E Pell.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F REED, P. E.
Greensboro'—H T Hudson.
Guilford—Zebedee Rush.
Trinity College and High Point—J W Lewis, J Robbins.
South Guilford—G E Wyche.
Davidson—D W Doub.
Washington—W B Richardson.
Thomasville and Lexington—H D Wilson.
Forsythe—J E Mann, C M Anderson.
Winston—R A Willis.
Stokes—R B Culbreth, S H Helsebeck.
Wentworth—C M Pepper.
Madison—D R Brason.
Yanceyville—P J Carraway.
President Trinity College—B Craven.
Agent Greensboro' College—Wm Closs.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—L. T. WYCHE, P. E.
Salisbury—Wm H Wheeler.
Rowan Circuit—Jno R Brooks.
East Rowan—I W Avent.
Mocksville—R G Barrett, W W Albea.
Statesville—Jas B Bobbitt.
Iredell—W M Robey, Jas B Reeks.
South Iredell—F H Wood.
Alexander—Carson Parker.
Jonesville—W D Mecham.
Wilkes—R T M Stephenson, J S Triplett.
Surry—W A Smith.
Blue Ridge—John M Gunn.
Saura Town—To be supplied.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—L. N. HENDREN, P. E.
Washington—To be supplied.
Roanoke Circuit—M C Thomas, N A H Geddin.
Warrenton—Jno B Williams.
Warrenton Circuit—Lemmond Shell, B F Long.
Henderson—J H Wheeler, M H Haight.
Granville—W C Gannon, J W Moore.
Nashville—James Reed.
Plymouth—
Williamston and Greenville—E A Wilson.
Columbia—
Matamuskeet
Bath
Neuse
Tarboro' J P Simpson.
Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras A D Betts, Chaplain in the army.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—C. R. DEEMS, P. E.
Newbern
Centenary C P Jones.
Andrew's Chapel
Newbern Circuit
Snow Hill Jas Wheeler, Jas J Hines, N A Hooker.
Wilson J H Cunningim.
Contentment C W King.
Smithfield L S Burckhead.
Johnston To be supplied.
Goldsboro' A W Mangum.
Everettsville J M Andrews.
Kinston and Lenoir Institute G W Deems.
Jones

Trent W F Clegg.
Beaufort
Ann's Street and Purdie's Chapel, John Jones.
Straits
Morehead City L W Martin.
Cape Lookout
President Wayne Female College S M Frost.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—D.P.NICHOLSON, P. E.
Wilmington
Front and Fifth Streets—R S Moran
Topsail—J H Hill
Onslow—S D Pesler
Duplin and Magnolia—E A Yates, W H Moore
Sampson—Wm H Barnes
Elizabethtown—D C Johnson
Bladen, South River, Whitesville, } P H Scoville, F Culberth, J C Brent
Smithville—J B Baily, Wm M D Moore
Robeson—R P Bibb
North Hanover—J C Thomas

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—W.H.BOBBIT, P. E.
Fayetteville—J W Tucker
Evans Chapel—
Fayetteville Circuit—C Plyler
Cape Fear—W S Chaffin, G Farrar
Haw River—Peter Doub, J B Martin
Pittsboro—R S Webb, J W Tignin
Deep River—C B Adams, I C Moses
Montgomery—James W Wheeler
Rockingham—H H Gibboon
Ewharrie—I J Gaddis
Asheboro—C H Phillips, J B Alford
Franklinsville—J F Farrar, Theo L Troy
Mission to China—P L Wood
Chaplain in the Army—John D Bouie.

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

In pursuance to a previous notice the manufacturers of North Carolina met in convention in the town of Greensboro on Wednesday the 3d Dec., 1862.

On motion of Geo. Makepeace, Esq., the convention was organized by appointing C. P. Mendenhall, Esq., chairman and Thos. M. Holt and D. Curtis, Secs.

The following persons came forward and reported themselves as delegates:

Jesse Walker,	Union Mills.
Thos. Hogg,	Rockfish Man. Co.
S. T. Hawley,	Blount's Creek Fact'y.
J. W. Leak,	Richmond Man. Co.
James Newlin,	Saxapahaw.
Hugh Parks,	Island Ford.
J. McDonald,	Concord Factory
R. R. Gwyn, Agt.	Elkin Man. Co.
J. A. Murray,	Big Falls,
V. Mooney,	Yadkin Man. Co.
A. M. Powell,	Long Island.
Geo. Makepeace,	Cedar Fall's Man. Co.
T. M. Holt,	Granite Mills.
Wm. McRay,	Montgomery Factory.
D. Curtis,	Deep River Man. Co.
E. M Holt,	Alamance Mills.
Wm. A. Caldwell, C. P. Mendenhall, Joseph Newlin, James Dick,	Union Man. Co.
J. & J. H. Webb,	Orange Factory,

On motion the chair appointed George Makepeace and E. M. Holt as a committee to wait upon Gov. Vance and invite him to attend the meeting.

At the request of the convention Gov. Vance made a few able and appropriate remarks.

On motion the following persons were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the convention, Geo. Makepeace, J. W. Leak, E. M. Holt, Thos. Hogg, S. T. Hawley and J. McDonald.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The convention met according to adjournment. The committee appointed to draft resolutions, submitted through their chairman the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will sell all the products of our several mills at a profit not exceeding 75 per cent., and further that we give the orders of the State the preference.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavor to discourage speculation in Factory fabrics, and to secure this end we will sell in quantities to such Agents *only*, as will prevent them reselling the hands of speculators.

Resolved, That we believe the following prices are in conformity at *present* with the exemption Act, to wit: 4-4 Sheetings 35c per yard; Cotton yarn No. 5s to 7s at $3 25 per bundle of 5 lbs No. 8s to 10s at $3.50. No. 11s to 12s at $3.75.

Resolved, That C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M. at Raleigh be requested to publish once a month, the list of prices he pays each Factory for their goods.

Resolved, That all manufacturers not here represented be requested to comply with the requisitions of the exemption act.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Greensboro Papers, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy.

On motion the convention adjourned.

C. P. MENDENHALL, *Ch'm.*
THOS. M. HOLT, D. CURTIS, } *Sec'ys.*

M. V. Mooney of the Yadkin Manufactoring Co., and R. R. Gwyn of the Elkin Man. Co., being casually present though concurring in the above personally, have no authority as delegates, cannot therefore, pledge their respective companies.—*Way of the World.*

The outrages committed by the federal soldiers in various sections are causing some of the Northern papers to speak out against them. The Chicago Times, in remarking upon them, says:

"The reported conversation between Colonel Hamilton and General Holmes, in Arkansas should cause every true American to blush with shame, in remembering that the outrages complained of by the latter gentleman were perpetrated by American soldiers. The barbarities of Butler's rangers in Wyoming valley have been eclipsed by those who were in the uniform of the United States, and are marshaled under the flag of the Union. Closely following upon the complaints of Gen. Holmes, comes the intelligence of rapine, arson, and murder, committed by the army under Grant in its march from Corinth to Grand Junction. If the reports are true (and they come well authenticated,) it is time to ask if in the conduct of the war, all restraint and discipline are to be thrown aside, and the soldiers of our army are to be permitted to exercise unlimited freedom in gratifying the most revolting and brutal passions that disgrace humanity. The trail of Grant's army in its late march, is one of blood—the blood of peaceable and unoffending inhabitants, many of whom were loyal citizens, and against none of whom were allegations that could justify the lawlessness and cruelty practiced upon them.

From the Western Democrat.

SALT.

MR. EDITOR: As I have been to Saltville, Va., to purchase salt for individuals and for Union county, and being aware that others are anxious to know something about the prospect of getting salt and transportation for it, I will write a few lines on the salt subject and the authorities of the Virginia Railroads. When I left home I knew it was very doubtful about getting transportation for salt, and was determined to find out all I could while on my way.

When I arrived at Petersburg, I called on the President of the South-Side Road for information in regard to the transportation of Salt from Virginia to North Carolina. He told me I had better go to Gov. Letcher as he would give me all the information I desired. I immediately took the train for Richmond and upon arriving there I called on Gov. Letcher. In answer to my inquiries, he said he could not tell me anything about it, but if I would go to Mr. Dodamead, Railroad Superintendent at Lynchburg, I could get the desired information. I then went to Lynchburg and had an interview with Mr. Dodamead, who said he could not tell me much about it, but that the Confederate Government must be supplied first, the State of Virginia, next, and then others could come in; but if I could get transportation from Saltville to Lynchburg it would be all right, and that he thought I could succeed in getting the salt that far. I then went to Saltville, where I saw Mr. Woodfin and asked him if I could get transportation for salt. He replied that I could not, for he had just received a telegram from Mr. Dodamead, telling him not to furnish transportation for salt until the Government and the State of Virginia were supplied. I then gave up all hopes of getting any salt. Mr. Woodfin said he did not know what he should do with the salt for North Carolina, for it was in his way. He also said that he was making from twelve to thirteen hundred bushels per day, and that he thought he could make enough during the months of January and February, to do the State, and perhaps that he could get transportation for it after awhile.

Outside the works, Salt can be purchased at from $20 to $25 per bushel of fifty pounds. I think it would be best for all that have wagons and teams to send them before the roads get in such a bad condition.

Gov. Letcher took offence at that part of Gov. Vance's message relative to an embargo, and the Virginia authorities, generally, are much opposed to it, therefore, we will not get any favors as long as it can be helped. C.

The Atrocity of the Enemy in N. C.—

Petersburg, Va. Dec. 3, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: I send herewith an extract from a private letter, received from an eminent clergyman in N. C., descriptive of the atrocities committed by the Abolitionists at the time of their recent raid into Martin and Washington counties, N. C.

His own and the statements of his informants, gentlemen of the highest standing and character in North Carolina, may be relied upon as strictly true. A faithful record of these acts of double dyed villainy and barbarity should be preserved.

* * * * * * *

"I met Judge B. to day, and several other gentlemen from Washington and Martin counties, reliable men, who gave some account of the late Yankee raid there.—They did every mischief they could conceive. They destroyed furniture, fences and buildings, killed or mutilated every living thing (not human) that they could find, killed some negroes, and if they could, drove the animals into town so as to leave them dead in the streets. Where they could, they threw animals dead and living into the wells, in some instances cut quarters from living animals and turned them loose; dragged Mr. Moore, blind these many years, from his office and burned it; dragged a Mr. Graves, a man these ten years and more confined and utterly helpless from rheumatism, upon his back off his bed and around the room, then burned his bed and left him, rode their horses into the parlors.

Finding Mrs. Hozea Gaylord, a widow lady, with her little girls in the road with a cart containing their clothing and some movables, they took the horse and then burned the cart and clothing in the road. This is only a part. They are "devils in human form, and one of their leaders in the late movement, was I understand, a son of the late Ogden Hoffman.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE EXPLOITS OF THE ALABAMA.

The London Times, in an editorial upon the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Confederate steamer Alabama, takes the ground that no blame can attach to the British Government because such vessels are built and fitted out in England. We copy a portion of the article:

In the old days of Gretna Green marriages, when an enraged guardian drove up to Newman's stables at Barnett just in time to see the fugitive ward driven off by four speedy greys, he turned furiously upon the horsekeeper for having supplied the runaways with such splendid horse flesh. "I am entirely neutral, sir," said the master of the road. "Four bays exact counterparts in blood and bone, are harnessing for you at this moment." We cannot shut up our shipping yards, but all the world is free to buy in them. We do not fit out ships of war, but we sell all the component materials to any one who will buy. It is for them, at their own risk, to take them away and put them together. In doing this we follow very high example, and are covered by very high authority. In 1855, when we were at war with Russia, some of us had some foolish notion that we ought to have the sympathy of a kindred race and a free government. We were inclined to expostulate when we found America sailing to our enemy the chief materials by which he carried on the war. But what did Mr. President Pierce answer? He showed at once how wrong we were. He professed the purest neutral policy. * * *

We have never gone beyond, or even stepped fully up to the bounds of American theory. That theory, however, is perfectly sound and therefore it is that we sell unarmed ships to all the world, "regardless," as Mr. President Pierce so aptly says "of the destination of those articles." The New York Chamber of Commerce had better send Capt. Wilkes after the Alabama. We cannot undertake to capture this one Confederate cruiser. We are very sorry that the Brilliant was burnt, and so we are that the towns on the Mississippi were burnt, and that murder and dishonor of men and women at Alabama took place. These scenes are said to have suggested the name of this terrible cruiser; but we know our duties as neutrals, and we sit as disciples at the feet of President Pierce.

GENERAL FLOYD AND THE STOLEN ARMS.

In his rejoinder to Gen Scott, ex-President Buchanan thus alludes to the charge that Gen. Floyd, while Secretary of War, stole arms from the U. S. Government with the view of preparing for the rebellion:

I should have nothing more to add had Gen. Scott in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen. This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. Staunton of Ohio, their Chairman, on the 18th February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the Reports of Committees of the House for the session of 1860-'61. This report, and the testimony before the Committee establish:

1. That the Southern States received in 1860 less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky—received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. Staunton have said in the House, "that there are a good deal of rumors and speculation and misapprehension as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

2. Secretary Floyd, under suspicious circumstances, on the 22d December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered 113 columbiads and 11 32-pounders to be transported from Pittsburg to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburg; and Secretary Holt immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks dated the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city "to the President, the Attorney General, and the Acting Secretary of War." (Mr. Holt.)

After this statement how shall we account for the explicit declaration of Gen. Scott that, "accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Mr. Floyd of the 22d December) the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary Holt, (acting for Secretary Cameron,) just in time to defeat the robbery?" And this is the same Secretary Holt who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. Scott, were to be sent so late as March, from the loyal States into those over which Jefferson Davis had then for some time presided.

Had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was "without a printed document and my (his) own official papers."

3. The Government had on hand in the year 1859, about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service" under the act of the 3d of March, 1825. They were of such a character that, although offered both at public and private sale for $2 50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number. On the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary Floyd ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (100,000) to be sent from the Springfield armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage." This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau, in the usual course of administration and without reference to the President. It is but justice to say that from the testimony before the Committees, there is no reason to suspect that Secretary Floyd issued this order from any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and while the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession.

Indeed, the testimony of Col. Craig and Capt. Maynadier, of the Ordnance, before the Committee is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

And yet these "condemned muskets," with a few thousand ancient rifles of a calibre then no longer used, are transformed by Gen. Scott into "115,000 extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition." This is the first time I have heard—certainly there was nothing of the kind before the Committee—that ammunition was sent with these condemned and inferior arms to their place of storage—just as though they had not been intended, not for sale, but for immediate use in the field. The truth is, that it is impossible to steal arms and transport them from one depository to another without the knowledge and active participation of the Ordnance Bureau, both in Washington and at those depositories. It may be observed that Col. Craig, the head of the Bureau at this period, was as correct an officer and as loyal and as honest a man as exists in the country.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Wheatland, near Lancaster, Nov. 17.

NOTICE!

On Monday the 22nd day of December next, at Hampton Bynum's Plantation, on Townfork in Stokes County, N. C., I will sell at public auction, a large quantity of CORN, FODDER and HAY, also some WHEAT, RYE and OATS.

Terms.—Cash, or six months credit with bond and good security, bearing interest from day of sale,—at the option of the purchaser.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. S.
Nov. 25th, 1862.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE COTTON FAMINE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION OF PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT OUT OF WORK AND LIVING ON CHARITY.

We give herewith, from our latest English files some information concerning the nature and extent of the suffering in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire, England.—The reports are generally brought up to the close of the first week in the present month.

EXTENT AND GROWTH OF THE FAMINE.

Ten returns from the Boards of Guardians show that for the eight weeks from November 6, the increase has been at the rate of from 8,000 to 9,000 per week, and the figures of the Relief Committees, if they were complete, would give even a more startling proof of the rapid spread of destruction. The effects, too of the long continued stoppage of employment are making themselves visible in many new quarters. Each week's desolation makes more rapid strokes among these various classes of tradesmen who, though not counted in the number of mill hands, live entirely on their wages, and to whom the withdrawal of £130,000 from weekly circulation means little less than total ruin. Tailors, shoemakers, bakers, milliners, beer-house keepers, and all such persons whose customers mainly belong to the working classes, are now making their appearance in large numbers on the books, both of the Guardians and the Relief Committees.—The stagnation of business in Manchester, too, is being felt in various ways. In many of the Warehouses, every opportunity is taken of keeping down expenditure. Some have reduced their stock of packers, porters, and all employees of a similar class; in others they have been put on half time, and it is feared that should there be no speedy improvement of trade, there will soon be many of a higher class, such as clerks, book-keepers and ware housemen, thrown out of employment, and already many have had to submit to a reduction of salary.—It is a rare thing now to see any of the great warehouses lit up at night, for, where there is nothing to do, it is better to lock up at dark and save the expense of gas.

THE NUMBER SUFFERING.

On October 25, there were 208,621 persons receiving parochial relief, being above four times the number of those relieved last year, and more by 68,456 than for the return for the last week in August last. We are further told that 143,870 persons not in receipt of parochial relief were aided by local committees. Of 360,751 operatives in the twenty-four Unions upon which the pressure is greatest, but 68,658 are working full time; 149,742 are "short time" and 182,401 are thrown entirely out of employment. The weekly loss of wages is estimated at £136,094 and £136,094 a week is more than £7,000,000 a year. Nor does this prodigious sum represent the whole loss incurred by these districts, for the ordinary receipts of a manufacturer must be such as to cover not only wages, but the expenses of machinery, and the interest of capital sunk in buildings and land, besides a handsome profit.

Now, to supply the fearful deficit of £136,094 in weekly wages, the Boards of Guardians provide a sum which cannot be put higher than £10,000, since out of their total expenditure of £12,937, in outdoor and indoor relief must be taken the normal cost of pauperism in average seasons. The Central Relief Committee at Manchester, dispense about £6 230, £25,000 per month, and the Mansion house Committee sent £6,550 last week. All the grants, therefore, from these sources scarcely amount to more than a sixth of what these working people have been in the habit of earning, and it is impossible to suppose that private charity and local funds already exhausted, contribute more than a fraction to redress this balance. Altogether the subscriptions hitherto published, approximate to the sum of £400,000, but of this a very large proportion is already expended.

The General Relief Committee, in their report for the last week in October, say that the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, in twenty-four Unions of the district, had risen to 208,728, an addition of 45,285 during the month of October; and farther, 143,870 persons, not in receipt of parochial relief, were aided by local committees. The number of operatives in the same district in full work is now reduced to 58,038, while the number working short time is increased to 119,712, and 182,401 are thrown entirely out of employment.—The loss of wages is estimated at £136,094 per week, and there is no doubt that the saving of the working classes are almost exhausted. By the close of the first week of September the reports show that the number of operatives entirely unemployed had risen to about 250,000.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE DISTRESS.

The General Relief Committee, in a report, say:

"Your Committee express their regret that the aspect of the American struggle leaves no hope that the sufferings of our population will have an early termination. Should this war be immediately settled, it would still take months before our spindles and looms can be again humming their song of industry. We therefore conclude that the distribution of bread, meat, soup, clothing, bedding and coals must be continued throughout the ensuing winter."

[From the Times' Correspondent.

The prospect darkens each day, and unfortunately there seems no chance of a break in it. Business in the Manchester market is virtually at a stand still, and notwithstanding the recent arrivals of cotton, the course of what trade there is steadily tends to a diminution of consumption.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862.

Charles Herrier	Jonah Leinbach
Col. Glinard	Dr. Jas. F. Long
A. Dunnegan	Lt. W. J. Leak
Rev. Elias Dodson	Lewis Mize
Mrs. Cecilia Forest	Mrs. Moriah Pickle
Mrs. Henrietta Forest	Miss Cary C Parsons
M. T. Hepstintall 2	E. T. Reich
Thornton Hampton	A. B. Stith
Nancy Hanes	David Teah
mrs. L. B. Ingram	Hook Wear
miss Sarah Jenkins	Capt. T. W. Whitley
S. S. Long	miss. Marg't Wyer

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

PEACH-LEATHER.

ANY quantity of PEACH-LEATHER wanted for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to A. FOGLE or ROB'T DeSCHWEINITZ.
Salem, Nov. 14, 1862. 29-4w

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Tailoring Establishment, in Winston, to T. T. Bray, calls upon all indebted to him to come forward and make settlement, without delay.

He can be found, at any time, at the Wachovia Steam Mills. P. A. WILSON.
December 12, 1862. (4t.)
*** Sentinel copy 4 times.

Common Schools. Forsyth County.

A division of the Common School Fund of Forsyth County for the year 1863.

Dist.	Amt.	Dist.	Amt.	Dist.	Amt.
1	102 96	19	91 67	37	102 79
2	* *	20	* *	38	192 48
3	62 30	21	62 30	39	81 98
4	75 26	22	* *	40	105 73
5	128 47	23	* *	41	65 09
6	62 30	24	———	42	36 60
7	75 38	25	89 38	43	70 31
8	62 30	26	63 68	44	62 50
9	95 56	27	97 45	45	99 97
10	62 30	28	62 30	46	68 40
11	68 96	29	*	47	32 40
12	62 92	30	64 11	48	218 83
13	62 30	31	86 25	49	62 30
14	64 50	32	62 30	50	64 20
15	98 56	33	45 02	51	62 85
16	62 30	34	85 69	52	62 30
17	74 63	35	92 64	53	72 59
18	91 87	36	96 81		

The above sums are due the several districts, they include all the balances due for 1861.

Districts marked thus (*) no returns of the number of children therein have been received,

J. W. ALSPAUGH, Ch'm.
Dec'r 12th, 1862. 4w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

AS Agent for the heirs at law of Timothy Holland deceased, I will sell on the 24th instant, on the premises, the valuable tract of land whereon the deceased resided at his death, containing **100 Acres**, more or less, lying 2½ miles North-west of Salem. About two-thirds of it is cleared, the balance well timbered; 12 or 15 acres of excellent MEADOW, the hay on which during the present year was worth at least $300. The largest and one of the best ORCHARDS in this section of country, of the best fruits of all kinds; excellent Water; a Dwelling-house, Cribs, Stables, &c.

The Land is well adapted to the growth of all the products of this section.

Conditions made known on day of sale. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. MASTEN, Agent.
Dec. 1, 1862. 31:3t

SMALL CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes to re-open his little School (interrupted last fall by the state of his health) on Monday the 5th of January, 1863.

TERMS next year:—Twenty-five dollars per term of five months.

W. L. MINUNG.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1862. 31:3:pd

Notice.

AS Administrator of Capt. Jesse W. Atwood, dec'd, I will sell on Monday the 22nd inst., to the highest bidder, at the residence of the widow of the late Wm. F. Atwood, 2 two-horse PLOUGHS, 1 two-horse HARROW, 1 WHEAT FAN, a new set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS, some CORD WOOD, and several stacks of excellent HAY. Also 3 BUREAUS and 1 WARDROBE.

A credit of six months will be given.

C. L. BANNER, Adm'r.
Dec. 1, 1862. 31:3t,

Notice.

THE subscriber being in the service for the war, and having concluded to break up housekeeping, will offer for sale on the 18th of December, his property, both real and personal, consisting in LAND and interest in the STEAM SAW MILL, at East Bend, and many other things, at the same time and place.

I will also offer for sale on the 23rd of the present month, at my residence near Glenn and Conrad's Ferries, all my personal property, consisting in GRAIN, OATS, HAY, CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Terms, six months credit.—Bond with approved security. JOHN H. KINYOUN.
Dec. 3, 1862. 31:3t.

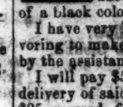
To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel,
20 lbs. Gum Opium,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,::31::3m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

$75 REWARD!



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th instant, his negro man PETER. He is about 20 years old, very heavily built, and weighs about 180 pounds, and is very near of a black color.

I have very little doubt that said boy is endeavoring to make his escape to the northern army by the assistance of some white person.

I will pay $50 reward for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me; and will further give $25 reward for information sufficient to convict any person or persons for aiding said negro in making his escape. HENRY HART.
Forsyth County, N. C., Nov. 28, 1862.

NOTICE.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Tucker, deceased, on the **29th day of December next**, at the late residence of the deceased, in Surry county, upon a credit of six or twelve months, I shall sell

7 LIKELY SLAVES,

to wit: 4 Boys about 18 years old, a Negro Man and a likely Girl with her first child.

At the same time, I shall sell some Stock and various articles of Household Furniture.

JNO. M. CLOUD, Adm'r.
Nov. 11, 1862. 30-3t.
*** Greensboro' Patriot copy three times and forward account.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862

John W. Chambers, and wife and others, vs Abram J. Martin and wife and others. } Petition to divide lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abram J. Martin and his wife Harriet, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JAMES RIERSON, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at office, in Danbury, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1862.

J. RIERSON, Jr., c. c. c.
Nov. 7th, 1862. 29-6t-pr.adv.$5

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non-residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

L. S. In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
B. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representative of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

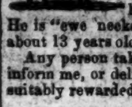
3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

ESTRAY HORSE.



ESTRAYED from the subscriber, on Wednesday Oct 29th, at High Point, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, a "star" upon the forehead, and one white hind foot.—He is "ewe necked," near five feet high, and about 13 years old.

Any person taking up said horse will please inform me, or deliver him to me, and he will be suitably rewarded.—Address,

J. L. HOBSON,
Forbush P. O., Yadkin County, N. C.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t-pd.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Oct. 1862.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50		1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75		1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00		1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25		1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives dail by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppord Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
at the Salem Drug Store.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.
Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 28th, 1862. 49-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	[illegible]	3445	[illegible]
Alexander	5,292	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anson	6,[illegible]	152	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alleghany	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	7,423	142	[illegible]	7956
Beaufort	8,[illegible]	729	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bertie	5,346	270	[illegible]	14311
Bladen	6,433	435	6327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	[illegible]	12654
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,664	169	1969	8186
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	98	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,009	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	154	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2450	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	290	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	46	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1481	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,297	392	3558	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	2246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	101	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,941	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

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Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 22
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf